THE CONVICT OF THE PERIOD.

Thrilling Disclosures by a Desperado Recently Escaped from Sing Sing Prison.

A DARK CAREER OF CRIME.

Piracy and Murder on the High Seas-Reminiscence of the Maximilian Dynasty-A Million Dollars in Gold Coin Secreted in the Mountains of Mexico-How a Chile Damsel Touched the Heart of a Malefactor.

During the month of October, 1867, a notorious burglar and horse thief, named Jefferson Knight arrested at New Haven, Conn., for horse stealing, and shortly after, in the hope of escaping punishment, he made disclosures which led to the arrest of his confederates and the discovery of silverware and other property to the value of \$15,000, con-Knight was subsequently convicted of horse stealing ten years in the State Prison, awaited the expiration of his first term of sentence While at prison in Sing Sing his deportment was remarkable for unusual excellence, and, although abitually taciturn, he performed with alacrity and himself aloof from his fellow criminals, he became

A MARKED CONVICT; and when strange looking men (whose bronzed fea tures betokened tropical life and whose numerou scars proclaimed them wielders of the sword) began to call frequently at the prison for the purpose of seeing Knight the latter was regarded by those around him as possessing a secret of no insignificant importance. The mysterious pressure brought to bear upon Knight by his visitors and their letlescing in the prison hospital last winter he nennec a confession of his past crimes and presented it as true statement" to Dr. Collins, the prison physician in reward, as he said, for the sympathy and kindness extended to him by the latter. It then appeared that Knight was the only survivor of a small party of guerillas who had concealed

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS IN COIN, which had been captured from the troops of Maxiulian during the efforts made by that ill-fated potentate to perpetuate his rule in Mexico. On the night of March 30, as already reported in the HER-ALD, "the gold man," by which appellation Knight was known, while occupying a cell on the upper tier, out his way through the roof of the prison and by the authorities.

THE CONFESSION. In his contession, which is implicitly believed by the prison people at Sing Sing, Knight states that he was born and brought up in Queens county, where his father died when he (the narrator) was about nine years old, leaving his mother and three young children without adequate means of support. When able to do for himself he worked for different people in Queens county, where he bore a good character, after which he went to learn a trade with his brother-in-law at Little Neck. Here he formed the acquaintance of some reckless, dissipated men and soon acquired habits of intoxication, until one night, while under the influence of liquor, he was persuaded by two of his companions to participate in a robbery. He was detected soon after, but received warning in time to avoid arrest by leaving the neighborhood. A reward was offered for his apprehension, but he made his way safely to Philadelphia. It was winter, he had but little money, and leaning against a post in a rather desperate mood he felt a hand laid moon his shoulder, and, turning, found aimself face to face with a well known desperado, formerly of Queens county. The latter had heard of his misiortune at Latter Neck, and appeared overjoyed at meeting him. Seeing no other means of living open to him them he conseated to assist his desperate companion; but after committing a series of burgiaries in Finiadelphia he grew ured of the nefarious business and engaged on board a whaling vessel bound for the Pacific Ocean. Not long atterward he found himself the prison people at Sing Sing, Knight states that he

ward he found himself
SHIPWHEEKED ON THE COAST OF CHILE.
Where he was the recipient of extreme kindness on
the part of the natives. Having formed a desire to
remain there he soon obtained a berth on board a
coasting vessel, where he stayed until the
death of the captain, at which time he was
given command of the vessel. Meantime the
owner had become very much attached to him,
and insisted that he (Knight) should make a
home at his house whenever the vessel was in
port. His employer had out one calld, a beautiful
and annable girl, between whom and himself a
mutual attachment sprung up, resulting in a marmutual attachment sprung up, resulting in a mar-riage engagement, with the full consent of her pa-rents. Notwithstanding his troubles in the United States, he at that time considered himself a fortu-nate man, and has no doubt that he would have led

States, he at that time considered himself a fortunate man, and has no doubt that he would have led an honorable and happy life had not destiny ruled otherwise. While making a voyage from Valparaiso to Caldera his vessel was hained by a large, square top schooner, ordering him to lay to. Not liking the appearance of the rakish looking craft, he paid no attention to the command, and in a moment more the stranger threw open a portion of her bulwarks, from which the mazzle of a gun was immediately projected, and a heavy change of grapeshot and a heavy change of grapeshot came tearing over his deck, killing all of the crew except two. The pirates then boarded him, and he was taken on board their vessel, his hands and feet tied and he confined between docks, after which they atripped his vessel of whatever they wanted and sunk her. Next day he was brought on deck, when the pirate captain informed him that he could either hold himself in readiness to obey his orders or else "walk the plank." The ship finally entered the Gulf of Mexico, where he made an unsuccessful attempt to escape. The captain then required that he should take an oath not to leave the vessel, which he refused to do, when he was again confined between decks, and in that situation he remained for three months, during which impended the oath dictated by the captain, and was again allowed to go on deck. Shortly after his liberation he discovered that there was a great deal of dissatisfaction existing among the crew, and in an evil moment he succeeded in inciting a mutiny. The men were about equally divided, and a bloody fight followed; but when those who were on the side of the officers saw that their leaders had fallen they surrendered, and he then found himself in command of the pirate saw that their leaders had fallen they surrendered, and he then found himself in command of the pirate saw that their leaders had fallen they surrendered, and he then found himself in command of the pirate saw that their leaders had fallen they surrendered, and he then

ne left in with a cand of then who were about to join the Mexican army, and at their urgent solicitations, coupled with yislons of extensive plunders, without any unnecessary delay they joined the army, but the company in which they found themselves was commanded by an ambitious captain, who thought he could do better by detaching his command from the army and pursuing a guerilla style of warfare. This he did, taking with him some two hundred men; and for about a year they were shifting from place to place, wherever the greatest amount of plunder could be obtained. At length their band became decreased in numbers, and the French army having grown tired of their repeated raids, began to use vigorous efforts for their capture. About this time the captain informed him that he was going to make an incursion which would probably be his last, as he then intended to disband his men. The contemplated raid was for the purpose of capturing a large amount of treasure which was soon to be conveyed under a strong guard from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. This capture was afterwards effected successfully; but the French troops pursued them so closely that the eaptain, fearing they would be overtaken and perhaps lose the booty in a fight, determined to conceal the treasure in the mountains. Not wishing that all his men should know were the captain, one night, selected him and a few

haps lose the booty in a fight, determined to conceal the freasure in the mountains. Not wishing that all his men should know where the Gold was hidden, the captain, one night, selected him and a few other followers, by whose united assistance the money was securely buried. They were still being pursues by the enemy in superior numbers, and alty several days were finally surrounded. Although his captain held a commission from the Mexican government, they knew that if taken they would be treated as bandits, and they would be treated as bandits, and they therefore resolved to cut their way through the French lines or perish in the attempt. White carrying out this last resolve nearly the whole band, including the captain, were killed, a few of them escaping only to be recaptured in a few hours. He was placed in a small tent by himself, his hands and feet tied and a guard estationed over him. About midnight he was visited by an officer, who, having first sent away the guard lest they should be overseard, begged him to reveal the hiding place of the com, but he refused to talk on the subject unless his hands and feet were loosened. No sooner had the officer compiled with his preliminary terms than he (Knight)

GRASPED HIM EY THE THROAT and choked him until he was almost lifeless; then,

GRASPED HIM BY THE THROAT GRASPED HIM EY THE THROAT and choked him until he was almost lifeless; then, stripping him of his uniform, he tied and garged the hair unconscious man. Hastily doming the officer's ciothes he left the tent and passed out of the enemy's times unmolested. He made his way into Texas and from there he went to New York, arriving in the latter city during the winter of 1866. Being in a destitute condition he was ashained to call on his friends after an absence of so many years, and shortly afterwards met an old companion, with whom he again commenced a career of lawlessness, als chief object being the acquisition of money te

carry him back to Chile. Some uncontrollable influence seemed to force him into the depths of crime, and once he had plunged in it appeared that Salan himself was helping him, as in about two weeks he found himself the possessor of several thousand dollars. Having conceived the idea of purchasing a small vessel in which to sail for Chile, he exercised all his crimnoal ingenuity for some months, and had secceeded in accumulating funds almost sufficient for that purpose when

for that purpose when

'a Theachierous villain,

'in whom he had placed confidence, concocted a plan
to rob and murder him. This man, though failing to
take his life, succeeded in robbing him of every dollar he had. He then determined to get money at all
hazards and return to Chile, but was arrested while
endeavoring to perpetrate his next crime. It is not,
he states, what he suffers himself, nor the fear of
any future mistoriane, that annoys him now; but it
is the sorrow and disgrace that he has brought on
his nearest and dearest friends, that operate like a
weight upon his heart. He felt that he had broken
the neart of a noble girl, whom he had reason to
know was now suffering for his sake, and had bowed
the head of an agod mother in anguish white she is
tottering towards the grave.

As if these were not emough to crush him, the
French officer from whom he made his escape in
Mexico nad tracked him to the United States and to
the door of his cell, and, with the connivance of some
of the prison officers, has for months been tormenting his existence to find out

WHAT THEY DID WITH THE COIN
they had captured. He the officer has threatened,
coaxed and made liberal promises by turns; but if
the captain under whom he fought held a commission from the Mexican government he considers it a
lawful prize and will not give it up, as he neither fears
the Frenchman's threats nor believes his promises.
The latter, however, had finally attacked him in a
tender spot by threatening to reveal his present disgraceful condition to his friends in Chile, and should
the officer persist in this threat he (Kinght) might
be compelled to make some kind of a compromise
with him.

The above is the substance and almost the precise

The above is the substance and almost the precise phraseology of Knight's confession, many portions of which have been verified since his incarceration. That he knows the location of the buried treasure is not doubted at the prison, where it is universally believed that he has, long ere this, set sail for

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday. Rev. A. G. Mercer, of Newport, and R. Seeger, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

General J. T. Wilder, of Tennessee; George H. Hall, of St. Joseph, Mo., and F. M. Gilmer, Jr., of Alabama, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commander Tracey, of the British Navy; Captain J. E. Clark and Dr. W. Randolpn, of St. Louis; Colonel W. L. Williams and Colonel C. L. Sages, of Michigan: Captain Henry Jones and Captain Henry White, of the United States Army, and J. B. R. Witt. of Canada, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain A. Grant and J. E. Wilson, of Washington; J. H. Bancroft, of Boston ; Congressman B. F. But ler, of Massachusetts, and W. R. Hamilton, of Illinois, are at the Astor House. General Ames, of Mississippi; Governor Jewell, of

Connecticut; ex-Congressman W. Windom, of Minnesota; C. N. Yeamans, of Massachusetts; W. A. Smith, of South Carolina, and A. Potter, of Boston, George W. Vail, of Chicago; W. Dunn and Robert

Thomas, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Denis Hotel. A. de Tea, Spanish Consul at Portland, and W. Scheppo, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarie

Colonel J. K. Scoffeld, of Philadelphia; Colonel W. H. Fox, of Oil City, and H. F. Sweetser, of Pennsylvania, are at the Hoffman House.

A. B. Garfield, of Ohio; Captain Beust, of Canada, and Surgeon Lawerance, of Dundas, Canada, are at

E. C. Jayne and Mrs. Dr. D. Jayne, of Philadelphia; J. R. Sherwood, of New York; J. Wilcox, of Meriat the Grand Hotel.

George H. Jugleston, of New York; C. L. McAlpine, of Owego, and J. A. Brigg, of Baltimore, are at the Coleman Huse.

Prominent Departures. Colonel in. Hyatt, for Albany; Major Shepherd, for Oll City; C. F. Adams, Jr., for Boston; General Plumb, for Washington; Dr. Caswell, for Newport; Judge Creamer, for Saratoga; General Franklin, for Hartford: General Larnard and Robert Pomerov, for Pittsfield; D. Olcott and Judge S. Littlefield, for Albany, and A. D. F. Gale, for Philadelphia.

Personal Notes. It is reported that Ciara Louise Kellogg is engaged

Miss Agi, 10-ee, daughter of the confederate chief, bears a set of the esemblance to ner father.

The Chie Post says Sypher is naught to Conto a Hartford gentleman.

bears a science chief, the confederate chief, the Chief Post says Sypher is naught to Congress. Yes a's been rubbed of the blackboard.

A Philade bhia lady and her daughter, said to belong to the wealthiest society of that been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for shop-

Isauc N. Honck, editor of the late Rocheport Times. and later, Boonville Democrat, both deceased, attempted to kill himself at Lafayette on Tuesday Lady Angela, wno presides over the convent at outh Bend, Ind., was a Miss Ewing, sister-in-law of General Sherman, and once a reigning belle at

Three crazy geniuses are at Ningara Falls arranging for the appexation of Canada by dashing the old ship "Monarchy" over the falls on the rocks of liberty peneath. It will be bad for monarchy, and we don't see how it will annex Canada.

The Atlanta Intelligencer reports three or four young Chinamen in that city on a tour of sight-seeing. The Intelligencer says:—'What is particularly noteworthy in reference to them, is, that they have come here for the purpose of entering Howard University (negro) and going through a course of study, after which they will return to China."

after which they will return to China."

Wendell Phillips said, in Fanoull Hall, last week:—
"I stand her to-day to thank God for the providence
of the treason of Andrew Johnson." Then he ought
also to be thankful for the treason of Jeff Davis, and
the persistence of Lee in carrying on the war until
slavery was abolished, and yet he and his AntiSlavery Society claim to have done it all themselves
without the aid either of Providence, or Davis, or
Johnson or Lee.

List of Americans registered in the offices of Mr.
Alexander Simon, American banker, Hanover, to

List of Americans registered in the offices of Mr. Alexander Shinon, American banker, Hanover, to March 18:—Mr. Auerbach, New York; Mr. Beer, Chicago; Mr. Dahlgrun, Chicago; Mr. Foulds, New York; Mr. Hammer, Boston; Mr. Krause, Chicago; Mr. Knumel, New York; Mr. Lager, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lewis, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Nicherson, Boston; Miss Nicherson, Boston; Mrs. Nicherson, Boston; Miss Nicherson, Boston; Mr. Oppermann, New York; Mr. Sander, Baltimore; Oolonel Frank Schaller, Virginia; Mr. Schmidt, New York; Mr. Voigs, San Franciscor; Mr. Warnecke, Chicago; Mr. Zuger, New York.

AVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Detached and Ordered.

Commander Theodore P. Green has been detached from the command of the Pensacola Navy Yard, on June 1. and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant Commander Montgomery Lecord has

been detached from the command of the Saginaw and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant Commander Sam D. Green, detached from the Saranac, has been ordered to command the Saginaw. Surgeon Adrian Hudson, from the naval station, Mound City, has been ordered to the receiving ship

Mound City, has been ordered to the receiving snip Savannah.
Surgeon S. D. Kennedy, from special duty at New York, has been placed on waiting orders.
Surgeon E. M. Stein, from the Marme Rendezvous at Washington, has been ordered to Mound City.
Commodore Edward Middleton has been ordered to command the navai station at Pensacola on the 1st of June.
Surgeon W. W. Van Keypen has been ordered on special duty at New York.

The Upshur Naval Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1870. The Upshur naval court martial met at noon. Commander Upshur was present, accompanied by Charles Abert, of this city, as counsel. The only witness examined was Commander Shirk, who has charge of papers at the Navy Department relating to the Navai Academy. No testimony of any special importance was elicited.

THE CUSTOMS CARTAGE BUREAU.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In your issue of this morning you refer to me as having resigned the position of "Chief Cartage Manager of the Custom House." You also state "since the new system began, 1,500,000 cases have seen handled, for which I (Mr. Lindsay) have received been handled, for which I (Mr. Lindsay) have received five cents for all boxes sent to the bonded warehouses, and sen cents per load for all carting." I never was the manager of the cartage. My connection with it was simply to assist in establishing the new system, which was completed weeks ago, since which time Cotonel W. F. Stocking has had supreme control. I have never received directly, or indirectly, one farthing of the receips of the office, neither have I asked for or received compensation in any form, shape or manner, for the services rendered.

JOHN P. LINDSAY.

STATEN ISLAND.

A Bird's Eye View and Something More of the "Cem of the Bay."

Staten Island as a Suburban Residence and the Brilliant Destiny of Its Future.

Its Climate and Its Scenery—Parsimony of Ferry Monopolists and Miserably Mean Arrangements of Its Railroad Affairs-The Great Bridge to Connect the Island with New York-Grand Central Park and Hotel Scheme.

From time to time there has been published in the HERALD descriptions of Staten Island, and the fact great and growing commercial metropolis it is destined to become the most important—that, in fact, it requires no spirit of prophecy to see that the grand destiny of its future is to become something more than a mere suburb-that with the growth of ime and our growing population and growing commerce and growing greatness, it will become a mag-nificent city by itself. By the beginning of the next century our present population will become nine millions. These millions of people must have places ouses, and room for every kind of business, and must have homes. Staten Island, with its sixty square miles, holds out more attractive inducements for settlement than the sandy plains of Long Island or the miasmatic marshes of New Jersey. A strong point of attraction is its contiguity to our city, and then there is the bracing sea breeze, giving coolness stice, the proad expanse of sky and ocean, the nnparalleled extent of beautiful and sublime views, the grandly superb sunrises and sunsets to be seen from its towering heights, and of which the people of our pent-up and flat city have no sort of conception, the wide-spreading bay and harbor of New York, ani-mated with the commerce of the world and presenting a perpetual panorama of moving steamships and sailing vessels to be seen nowhere else within the broad expanse of the habitable globe.

INCREASE IN POPULATION.

In spite of all the reasons which have retarded the progress of Staten Island she has more than doubled ner population every decade of years. In 1835 the population was 7,091, in 1865 it was 28,209, and it number of New York business men residing on the Island in 1848 was ninety-eight. In 1868 this number percentage of gain in twenty years. Last year this number was greatly increased, and, now that her real active development has commenced, her population is increasing at a percentage wholly unprece hi'laides and summits shall have become populous with a busy and energetic people; when she be-comes a great city, and when all the metropolitan

with a busy and energetic people; when she becomes a great city, and when all the metropolitan appliances of broad avenues, gas, water, docks, manufactories and everything appertaining to gigantic growth, wealth and refinement shall have become hers, her ascent to the dignity of a rival to New York will have been established.

HEALTHFULNESS OF THE ISLAND.

There are those who believe that Staten Island is the great quarantine of New York; that ships laden with passengers suffering from pestilential diseases fill its encompassing waters, and that the island itself is only made up of alternate rocks and mirry marshes; that chilis and fever are its principal indigenous product, and that mosquitoes possessing bills of prefernatural tength and unprecedented vigor and venom of bite hold here unrivalled and undisputed sway. Persons holding these views know nothing whatever of the island. Those who do know the island know it only to fall in love with it and become enthusiastic over its manifold attractions as a place of residence. It is true that people get sick here and die here, but inherent in the soil or incident to the climate there exists no positive disease. In the western portion there are some marshy lands, careless exposure to which will induce chilts and lever, as wet low lands will do anywhere; but the general health of the island will compare favorably with any other suburb of the city.

THE ISLAND AS A SUMMER RESIDENCE.

The superiority of Staten Island as a summer residence may be briefly summed up in the ract that it fulfills every requirement desirable in a pleasant, healthy and economical home. More strongly than ever before the attention of parties seeking homes in the good in this direction. The resons is obvious. In the first place real estate is much cheaper here than in any other vicinity of the city, although real estate here, as elsewhere, has not fluctuated in value in accordance with the fluctuations in the gold market—a fact, however, that speaks more favorably for the Island than anything e

summits. The present season promises to add largely to this number, and it will not be long before from New Brighton to Ward's Point it will become a succession of elegant villas.

As A winter besidence, the island has manifold attractions. Each year is adding largely to this class, very many who used to summer here and hibernate in New York having given up their city residences and located here permanently. A number of new dwelling houses have recently been erected at New Brighton, embracing among them twenty new cottages of the most tasteful style of architecture, to let to permanent residents. The trouble is that at the present prices of dwellings, as compared with rens demanded in this city for the same character of houses, there are not a fractional part of the number required to meet the present part of the number required to meet the pressing demand. Within the past few days there has been a perfect rush of house seekers in this direction, and the number will doubtless continue to increase as the season advances.

PRICES OF REAL ESTATE.

We have already stated that one of the strongest inducements to purchasers of homes and settlement on Staten Island is the cheapness of real estate here as compared with prices demanded elsewhere in the vicinity of the city. There is one sure consolation for real estate owners on the island—resumption of specte payments will not cause a fall in prices, the latter having all along been so very low. Even at the highest prices which have been paid every purchase has been a good paying investment to keep; oven in forced sales, which are comparatively few, however, great profits are made. The fact is, the purchases have been mostly for actual use, and the use intended will undoubtedly be profitable—prices having at the highest seldom ranged up to one-third of that ruling for property in other districts less convenient to New York. But there is no use dwelling on this subject of real estate values here. We have simply described the existing state of affairs in general terms. W ing assurance of fortunes in real estate transac-tions as here, cormorant speculators of course will show themselves. Fortunately these land sharks have not thus far got much of a foothold in this

ing assurance of fortunes in real estate transactions as here, cormorant speciators of course will show themselves. Fortunately these land sharks have not thus far got much of a foothold in this fast authored isle.

Want of Ferry and railroad Facilities.

Want of Ferry and railroad Facilities.

Want of Ferry and railroad partition of this isle of beauty—for it would almost seem as if Tom Moore, is his beautiful poem the "like of Beauty," had this island in view, so grandly picturesque is the description given—but the ferry and railroad facilities are most lamentadly lame, and in their management far from keeping up with the progressive spirit and demands of the times. Underlying the niggardly policy of the managers both of the ferries and Staten Island Railroad, will be found the reason of the island being comparatively so little built up as it is, and its population so far behind in numbers what it would be otherwise. The ferries run with becoming regularity during the day, but they only run every hour, which is not half often enough. The general impression is that the principal manager of the Quarantine ferry is more fitted to be the manager of a small shallop than anything else. Running a boat only once an hour, and this comparatively at almost a stone's throw from home. It is quite sure from present indications that this will soon be remedied. An additional boat is now being fitted to be put on this line. On the New Brighton side there is much more enterprise. A new boat is now being built for the ferry of this side. It is the superior energy on this side that induces the growing immigration in this direction, or energy that looks not only to giving adequate facilities of communication to the people already resident on the north shore and vicinity, but to drawing more people here instead of repelling them. Another thing greatly needed, and which cannot continue much longer as it is, is to increase the facilities of night travel. At present the boats do not run with one-quarter the frequency they should at n

being thirteen miles. Its rolling stock consists of one superimendent, three wheezy engines, a president at a salary of \$5,000 a year, six emigrant cars three times as many directors, naif a dozen lanteras and about 5,000 employés, and it pays a yearly dividend to the futhful of ten per cent, besides paying off an old debt. It is very evident that the shareholders are more interested in the matter of personal profits than public accommodation, and that Captain Jake Vanderbilt, notwithstanding he has employed so much sagacity and energy in relation to other roads, seems determined to retain this road in the primitive state in which it was at the time of its construction, eighteen years ago. So great, indeed, is the parsimony of the management that the telegraph which is erected along the whole ingth of the line is never used because of the expense of operators, so that when an accident occurs the conductor has no other means of communicating with the workshop than by pursuing the journey from the place of the disaster to Tottenville on foot, a march sometimes of ten or fifteen miles, and all this from a broken wheel or some similar slight casualty, while the passengers, unless they preier walking home, remain all night in the cars. But the inconvenience of these cars, the uncertain hours of running and the equal uncertainty of reaching one's destination in any reasonable time are not the only drawbacks. A serious cause of complaint is the exorbitant charge for communicating the list of the charges on railroads running out of New York and those of the Staten Island Railroad, that it is unnecessary to enter upon a minute recapitulation of the facts thus recently given. It is sufficient to state here that on this Staten Island Railroad the present rates of communication of the facts here that on this Staten Island Railroad the present rates of communication of the railroads leading out of New York. An effort is being made to induce the railroad managers to arrange a commutation schedule conforming more nearly to th

to this beautiful island. Steps are being taken to improve the facilities for travel so that the distance from New York to Staten island will be reduced to twelve minutes.

The STATEN ISLAND ERIDGE COMPANY.

The proposition to which we have just referred for shortening the transit between New York and Staten Island, as will be readily comprehended, has for its basis the proposed bridge for connecting our city with the latter place, the bill for which has just passed the State Legislature. The project has been considered and matured after a thorough examination of the coast charts of the United States survey of the harbor of New York, naving particular reference to the depth of water, the nature of the bostom and the natural barriers for the protection of the structure. It is proposed to build, at the distance of three-fourths of a mite off the Battery, an extensive bunkhead, and from this bulkhead is to be built on the shoals or snallows easterly of Ellis Island, with several slips for ferry communication with the various lines leaving the southwesterly extremity of the city and such points on the cast and north sides as may be required, and run thence along the shoals or snallows a generally southerly course near and past Robbins' Island up to the island itself. Most of theroute is not covered with more than five feet of water at mean low water. In pile driving but little trouble, therefore, is apprehended, and it is calculated that the whole work—the ordinary dock builders of the city being able to easily construct four-fifths of the length, which will not exceed four miles—can be completed by letting out sections to different contractors, within nine months' time.

The Dridge is to be built of iron and sufficiently high to admit the passage of the largest class of steamers and salling vessels underneath. It is to be 120 feet in width, with four rairroad tracks, a carriage way and one for pedestrians. Some large railroad interests are already looking to the use of this bridge in connection with the Pacinic ra

the Camden and Amboy Company and any other large steamers.

DRAWBRIDGE FROM TOTTENVILLE TO PERTH AMBOY. Then It is proposed to construct a railroad direct from Perth Amboy to the bulkhead, and by means of ferryboats like those across the Susquehanna, on the Baltimore and Olino road, to bring the cars to the Battery. The ronte for the proposed road through Staten Island has already been surveyed. Foot passengers and carriages will likewise be conveyed from the bulkhead to the Battery by boats. It is believed that the Camden and Amboy road will at once adopt this route for reaching the city masmuch as it will land both passengers and freight in New York and effect a saving of thirty-five minutes in time between New York and Philadelphia; and, instead of requiring thirty-five minutes in passing to and fro between New York and Staten issand, reduce the time to TWELVE MINUTES! TEANSIT.

island, reduce the time to

TWELVE MINUTES? TRANSIT.

Should this novel scheme succeed—and we see no
reason way it should not—thousands of our population who are now migrating up the Hudson, into
Westchester county and Long Island, will be drawn
down the bay, and it is not improbable that the
Battery and surrounding streets will witness a return of their whilom life and activity. It will bring
into communication with New York a hitherto comparatively remote district of New Jersey and furnish Staten Islanders with what they have for years
been demanding—a more expeditious means of been demanding—a more expeditious means of reaching the city. The estimated cost of the bridge is \$1,500,000.

A CENTRAL PARE.

A bill for the construction of a central park on Staten Island has already passed the Legislature. The location selected for the park is in the vicinity of Toat bill, at once the highest and most picturesque portion of the island. The act wisely provides for submitting the question to the people of the county, who, of course, will have the present pleasure of paying for it as well as the subsequent pleasure of paying for it as well as the subsequent pleasure of enjoying its beautiful drives, extended and unrivalled views and general attractive features. As this project, however, has more of the date than the utile in it, its fate in the hands of the people is somewhat problematical, and especially as it is habe to the suspicion of being intended to enhance the value of property about Toad Hill, while it is not likely to increase the value of real estate very much, if at all, elsewhere on the 1sland.

ORAND HOTEL SOMEWHATELED.

eisewhere on the island.

GRAND HOTEL SCHEME.

Last and not least among the grand schemes for the improvement of the island is one looking to the recetion of a mammoth hotel. The bill of incorporation provides for a present capital of \$500,000, with privilege to increase the same to \$5,000,000. For the note-land grounds are to be set apart 100 acres, and it is designed to accommodate 1,200 guests. The hotel is to be built in the most approved style of modern hotel architecture, in the French Rennaissance style, with six towers, and altogether most eteganty finished. Its location will probably be Hamilton Park, altogether the most attractive and picturesque site on the Island.

BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

The New Police Organization-Robberies Accidents, Arrests-Surrogate's Business-Miscellaneous Items.

the past week. The body of a female infant, about three weeks old, was found yesterday morning at the corner o Clinton and Willoughby avenues.

Martha Ann Mott, residing in Weeksville, was

avenue yesterday. She was taken to her home. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers, residing in Jackson street. near Ewen, Eastern District, were dreadfully burned

yesterday morning by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil, which had been imprudently used for the purpose of hurrying up a slow fire. Officer Layton, of the Forty-third precinct, arrested Morris Blavin on Friday night on a charge of

stealing a silver watch, valued at sixty dollars, from the lewelry store of Mr. Anton G. Spies, No. 246 Court street. He was locked up to answer.

Mayor Kalbdeisch, it is expected, will send in the names of the nominees for Police Commissioners at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-morrow for confirmation, and a reorganization of the depart ment will be commenced at once. Three or four of the present captains are to be retained, but the positions of the others are to be filled either by the pro-motion of sergeants who are deserving of the ad-vancement or by the appointment of gentlemen con-sidered competent to take charge of a precinct. It is understood that Patrick Campbell, ex-Sheriff, will be appointed Chief of Police.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee met last night, Francis G. Bergen in the chair and George Herman officiatin g as secretary. Delegates were appointed from each Assembly district of Kings were appointed from each Assembly district of Kings county to attend the State Judiciary Convention, to be held at Rochester, N. Y., on the 27th inst. The primaries will be held on the evening of May 2, to select delegates to the City Judiciary Convention, to he held on May 4 ff case tax bill passes. The election will take place on the 17th of May. The resignation of Dr. Thomass. Norris as a member of the General Committee was received and accepted by the meeting. An executive session was then held. During the past week Surrogate Veeder admitted

to probate the wills of Edward M. Whitehouse, \$40,000; Charles Martin, \$10,000; Phebe Townson, \$3,000, and Henry Franklin, \$15,000. Letters of ad-Honora Burk, Michael McLaughlin, George W. Law-son, Charlette A. Stephenson, William J. Selby, Mary E. Baldwin, Margaret J. Graham, James Gar-brecht, George L. Elder and Frank Kavanagh—all of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the persons and estates of Alanson T. Enos, Hetty M. Enos and Frank Enos were granted to Anna F. Enos, Geir mother.

THE LATE TRAGEDY IN BALTIMORE.

Further Particulars of the Butchery-Funeral of the Victims-Interviews with the Insana Mother

(From the Baltimore Sun, April 23.]

The community yesterday realized, to the full extent, the horrors of the Central avenue tragedy of the previous afternoon, in which Mrs. Catherine Marsh cut the throats of her four children and attempted to take the life of her aged mother. This wholesale slaughter is without a parallel in the criminal annals of Baltimore, or, indeed, of any other city in this country. The nearest approach to it is the case of an English Iamily in one of the manufacturing towns of Great Britain, one or two years ago, where the father and mother sought rest from the trials of povertv by the murder of their five or six children and suicide for themselves by the fumes of charcoal. No criminal case in Baltimore has created so profound a sensation since the murder of the policeman Rigdon, in the early part of 1859, who was killed at a time of great political excitement and whose death had about it something of heroism in the cause of truth.

CROWD AND EXCITEMENT.

Canal street, in the vicinity of the ill-fated house, was thronged all day yesterday with people, who came from all parts of the city, attracted by the details of the bloody scenes which filled the mind of the community, and evoked the livelicat sympathy for all connected with the terrible affair. Towards the afternoon the crowd for a square immediately in front of the house was so dense that passage on the sidewalks and in the street was next to impossible, and until after the funeral all the side streets and other approaches continued to pour in a steady stream of fresh arrivals. Two-thirds of the crowd were women, and the largest portion of the other third children. The windows of the houses for one or two blocks on Central avenue, each side of the nouse, were filled with spectators, and great throngs clustered like bees upon every little housetop, porch or other cminence. In many cases a dozen heads were looking out of one little window, from which the sash had been entirely removed. Several women ininted in the pressure of the crow

VERDICT OF THE WOMEN.

women name and the pressure of the growth of the culty.

VERDICT OF THE WOMEN.

In almost every face, particularly among the females, there was the appearance of strong excitement and the intensest sympathy and pity, but there were no expressions of bitterness or reproach for the poor mother wnose insane impulses had ted her to slaughter her offspring and then lay matricidal hands upon her own mother. It was the general verdict of this "grand jury of women" that the "poor intitle baces were sent to Heaven" by an insane fury as uncontrollable as it was unaccountable.

THE ILL-PATED HOUSE.

The house in which the unfortunate family dwelt, and upon which so many eyes turned with eager curtosity, is one of a row of aweilings on Central avenue, east side, between Jefferson and Orienns streets, No. 90, as heretofore stated. All the dwellings in the row have basements, two stories and old-fashioned garrets, with dormer windows and high porthes. The rooms are contracted, but comfortable. The dwelling of Mr. Dwyer, in which Mrs. Marsh resided, with her children, is sufficiently jurnished with plain, substantial furniture and has all the appearances of the home of a well to do workingman. Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. Marsh and her children occupied the basement story, the first floor above and one room in another part of the house. The killing of three of the children and the attack upon Mrs. Dwyer were made in the yard and basement, though all traces of the bloody scene have now been carefully removed.

PREPARATIONS FOR BURIAL.

In the rooms above the basement where the children were laid out, only a few visitors—immediate friends of the family—were admitted during the morning. It was a binable sight to see the poor hittle innocents as they lay side by side in death—a sight, too, which did not fail to move the stoutest heart. Each corpse was arrayed in white, decked with flowers, with candles light to see the poor hittle innocents as they lay side by side in death—a sight, too, which did not fail to move the stoutest heart.

number of persons changed and strict were in duty all day, regulating the throng of people to pressing towards the house.

The funeral of the children was appointed to take place at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, but owing to the immense excitement and dense crowd it was nearly five o'clock before the funeral cortege left the dwelling. The four coffins were placed in two beautiful white bearses for children, owned by Mr. George Reilly, and were flanked on each side by Mr. George Reilly, and were flanked on each side by the pupils of male grammar school No. 13, marshalled by Mr. William H. Johnson, school commissioner of the Sixth ward. The first two carriages contained eight pall-bearers, taken from the larger school-mates of James, the eldest boy, he being an especial flavorite of both the teaceners and scholars of No. 13.

Several carriages followed, containing the grandfather, uncle and annts of the children and other relatives and friends. The procession moved by various streets to St. John's Catholic church, on the corper of Eager and Valley streets. Here the clowd was even more dense than in the neighborhood of the dwelling on Canal street. A strong police force of the Middle district, under Sergeant Morgan, was in attendance, and no one was admitted into the church until those immediately connected with the funeral had entered, and even the Only a limited number of ladies. The crowd ontail was sufficiently large to have filled twenty church until those immediately connected with the funeral had entered, and even the Only a limited number of ladies. The crowd ontail was sufficiently large to have filled twenty church has a sufficiently large to have filled twenty church that containing the oldest boy (James) being the first, and the balance following according to the ages of the deceased, the mass of men in the street uncovered. Each coffin had a beautiful bonquet on the

and the balance following according to the ages of the deceased, the mass of men in the street uncovered. Each coffin had a beautiful bouquet on the lid, and as they passed into the church other flowers were strewn on them by sympathizing ladies. The eldest boy, being over seven years of age, was considered in the Catholic Church an adult, and Father James MoDevitt performed the impressive inneral service for adults, the Psalms being the 112th and 118th. Then followed the beautiful funeral service for children, the Psalm read being the fiftleth. The funeral service being ended, Father McDevitt said:—

112th and 11sth. Then followed the beautiful funeral service for children, the Psaim read being the fiftieth. The funeral service being ended, Father McDevitt said:—
"My friends, I have no sermon to preach on this sad occasion; indeed, it would be out of place. I have only to assure you in the name of faith that the souls of these innocents are now in heaven, and that is enough."

The little comms were then reconveyed to the hearses, the weeping mourners took their carriages, the schoolboys acted as an escort as from the house to the church, and thus the cortege moved to St. Patrick's graveyard, on the Philadelphia road, where, at dim twilight, the bodies of the four innocent children were deposited in one grave amid the soos and tears of relatives and schoolmates.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

During the afternoon large crowds of persons congregated on Front street, in the vicinity of St. Vincent's church, a rumor having been set aftont that the children would be taxon there. However, the mistake was discovered in time to enable the anxious crowd to reach St. John's before the arrival of the funeral cortege.

MRS. MARBH IN PRISON.

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MRS. MARSH IN PRISON.

After being locked up in the cell in the city jail on Thursday evening Mrs. Marsh passed a restless night, sleeping but little. At short intervals she appeared perfectly sane, but for the greater portion of the night she continually raved in broken sentences about her calldren.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Marsh was visited by her aged and broken hearted father, Mr. Dwyer. On entering her cell she seemed not to recognize him, but in a few moments she appeared, by a great effort, to collect her scattered senses and fell on her parent's neck, weeping and uttering piteous cries for her children. In regard to the terrible tragedy she had nothing to say, and the father, stroken down by grief, had no word of reproach to utter. Those who witnessed the scene represent it as being one never to be forgutten and full of anguish and despair.

A gentleman who remained in the cell after the

despair.

A gentleman who remained in the cell after the father was removed says that Mrs. Marsh, as soon as he left, commenced with wild ravings about her children, saying "even after the poor innocents were in heaven they were picking at their bones all last night." All connected with the prison who have seen the unfortunate woman since her incarceration are of opinion that she is hopelessly insane.

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THE SHERIFF VIEITS THE PRISONER.

Sheriff Augustus Albert, baving official business at the jail yesterday afternoon, took occasion to look into the cell occupied by Mrs. Marsh. She appeared much caimer than in the earlier part of the day, although showing strong evidences of insanity. The unfortunace woman remarked that her father had been to see her during the moruing, and had promised to bring her little children to see her. She expressed astonishment that the father did not bring the children. Mrs. Marsh theu went into a distressing paroxyism of grief, moaning for her children, and calling for their restoration to her arms. When the Sheriff lefther she was still in this condition. She remained in her cell all day, and is attentively guarded and caved for by the sympithetic officers of the prison.

THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Dwyer, the mother of Mrs. Marsh, was still alive at a late hour last evening, with, however, but small hopes of recovery. She still less in the basement room of the dwelling, where she received her wounds, it being deemed by the physicians imprudent to remove her.

Mrs. Marsh has always enjoyed the confidence and respect of her neighbors, and it is stated had always shown absolute fondness for her children previous to the sad tragedy of Thursday. In regard to the intimation of a witness that she drank, her father and other relations declare that she is a stranger to the neighborhood, particularly by the grocer with whom she dealt.

THE MISFORTUNES OF MARSH.

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THE MISFORTUNES OF MARSH.
At the time of the late dood in Jones' falls Marsh, the husband of the unfortunate woman, kept a barber shop on Marsh Marketspace, and was doing a barber shop on Marsh Marketspace, and was doing a thriving business. He had previously served an apprenticeship with Mr. Cornelius Green, on Prati-street, and had become quite popular with the pub-lic. Marsh is represented as having been sober and industrious and devotedly attached to his wife and children. The flood destroyed his stock and shop and deprived him of his business, and, leaving a small sum with his wife for immediate use, he

left the city, promising that as soon as he could establish himself in business in some other locality

teft the city, promising that as soon as he could establish himself in business in some other locality he would send for his family. The parting of the husband and wife is said by those who have reason to know to have been of the most affectionate character. From that day to the present time, now some sixteen months, Mrs. Marsh has heard nothing from her husband, and it is thought that this had a great deal to do with her insanity. In the meantime she has tolled assiduously with her needle, and has succeeded in feeding her children and keeping them respectably clad. No one can tell the whereabouts of Marsh. The account of the tragedy was telegraphed far and wide, but up to a late hour last evening no tidings had been heard from him.

LEGAL PROCKEDINGS.

The verdict of the coroner's jury having been rendered in this case, legal proceedings have been instituted by that act. The case will go before the Grand Jury at its next meeting, to-day week, when the question of insanity will probably be considered, and the future steps to be taken indicated by that body. It is, of course, in the discretion of the Grand Jury in such a case to induct. If they indict, and insanity or lunacy is alleged in defence, it is for the jury empanelled to try the case to find by their verdict whether the unfortunate woman was at ine time of the commission of the crime, or still is, insane, lunatic or otherwise. If the Grand Jury do not indict, the Court may, upon the representation of thas body, or of its own motion, cause a jury to be empanelled to try the question of insanity. In either case, if the prisoner be found insane to is seen that the court may and discharged by due course of law.

THE STEAMSHIP CLEOPATRA.

Arrival of the Missing Havana Steamship Hampton Roads in Tow of the Morre Castle-Her Crank Pin Broken and Machinery Disabled.

If a telegram ever sent joy to scores of troubled souls the message yesterday morning that the missing Vera Cruz and Havana steamship Cleopatra was safe in Hampton Roads can be adjudged as the foremost. The HERALD, in its Saturday's issue, had given the fact that on Friday night, off Hatteras, she sent up rockets for assistance, which were Bulkley, but then could not fully nope that she could at such a fortunate moment "turn up" with

all well on board.

Of her cruise there is little to be said. The Cleopatra left Havana on the 13th instant, and when two days out her crank pin was broken, and, of course her machinery was totally disabled. No aid having previously been offered, the steamship Morro Castle, Captain Adams, was sighted Friday afternoon last, twenty-five miles off For tress Monroe, and her assistance was invited with success. On Saturday morning she arrived in Hampton Roads, with all well on Captain Phillips at once telegraphed to New York of their safety.

It is pleasant to chronicle this arrival, and thus rob King Neptune once more of another horror.

The Cleopatra, it the weather was fine in Norfoli

yesterday, will be towed to this port by the steamship Albemarie; if not, she will await the departure

yesterday, will be towed to this port by the steamship Albemarie; if not, she will await the departure of the steamship Saratoga, on Monday next, when she will be towed by her to her berth in this city.

CAPTAIN BULKLEY'S EXPLANATION.

The facts in relation to the signals, as stated by Captain Bulkley, of the Virgo, are as follows:—At two o'clock on the morning of the 21st we passed flatteras shoal and steered north by east, with a smooth sea and light breezes from the southwest. Three-quarters of an hour later we passed steamers Leo and James Adger, bound south, when I went to my berth, and in half an hour was called by Mr. Quick, who stated that a single rocket had been seen on the starboard quarter, shortly followed by a single faint blue light. I went immediately to the pilot house, and, after watching ten to fifteen minutes, concluded that the light was a siznal between the steamers we had just passed, or between them and some other vessel. We judged that the position of the rocket was nearer to those steamers than to ourselves, and that in case the signals were continued so as to indicate distress they would certainly be seen and answered by them or one of them. It is not true that four rockets and three blue lights were seen or reported to be seen by any officer of the ship, nor any more than the single ones stated above. If it had been so I should have considered them a signal of distross and stood for them immediately. Mr. Quick corroborates the above statement of facts. Mr. D. Colden Murray, of the firm of Murray, Ferris & Co., who are the principal owners of the Cleopatra, as well as of the Virgo, states that the firm have made a close examination of the circumstances, and though they would nave saved asheavy expense had the relief to the cleopatra been rendered by the Virgo, they cannot accuse Captain Bukkley of having in any manner neglected his duty.

SAFETY OF THE STEAMSHIP VENEZUELA.

Her Arrival at this Port After Forty-eigh Days on the Ocean-The Dogged Perseve rance of the Captain and Herole Courage of the Crew.

It were almost a twice told tale to narrate the perils to which the steamship Venezuela, Captain Cowell, has been subjected since departure from Liverpool on the March last. The HERALD has told th that day this stanch vessel left her pier with a general cargo and thirteen cabin passengers for Barbados, Laguayra, Porto Cabello, Santa Martha in mid-ocean, the rudder of the steamship was wrenched from its fastenings, and all on board wrenched from its fastenings, and all on board thought death was their portion, their graves watery ones. It will also be remembered what terrible storms this vessel encountered, apparently with one portion almost filled with water, and that hopes for deliverance were vain. The passengers were rescued by the Anchor Line steamsnip Camilla, from Palerino, Sicily, and brought to this bort.

The captain refused to desert his vessel, and the crew made common cause with him, and since that time—twenty-eighth days—they have endeavored by sail alone to make a port, and without assistance at last succeeded in reaching New York, despite the cries of insanity brought to bear against the captain, and carelessness for his own and ship's company's lives.

and carelessness for his own and ship's company's lives.

The Venezuela arrived in this port yesterday morning, the terrible leaks having been successfully stopped, and is now at ancion in the lower bey, awaiting despatches from the owners of the vessel in Liverpool. She was boarded seventy miles off Sandy Hook by Mr. William Black, of pilot boat James W. Elwell, No. 7, in latitude 40 27 and longitude 71 50, sailing under foretopsail, jib and try sail only.

If courageous action and dogged perseverance on occasions of this character deserve recognition this is a case in point. Captain Cowell will undoubtedly be well cared for by his employers.

THE BROADWAY "TIGER" HUNT.

The Perils of Faro Playing-An Obliging but Victimized Wife-John Morrissey's Partner at Jefferson Market Police Court. John McCormack, ia partner of the "Honorable

John Morrissey " in a gampling saloon at \$18 Broadway, and who is charged with inducing Charles Green, of Parkers Landing, Pa., to enter their establishment on several evenings last week and "ouck against the tiger" to the extent of \$4,000, appeared before Justice Shandley at Jefferson Market yesterday afternoon and gave bonds in the sum of \$3,000 to answer a charge of keeping a gambling saloon. Mrs. Green, who accompanied her husband at court, stated that they arrived in this city during the early part of the week and took apartments at the Astor House; that they were enure strangers in the city; that on Wednesday night her husband, after losing all his money in the above place and not disclosing the fact to her, borrowed \$1,900 from her, and staking it against the bank played in hopes of regaining his money back; that he was no more successful than on the former trials, and left the establishment without a cent in his pooket. She reports they are in a very embarrassing condition, as they are among strangers with a notel bill to pay and no money to liquidate the debt.

Air, Green himself states he does not desire the knights of the green cloth establishment to refund him his money, but would gladly accept the \$1,900 deposited with them that he borrowed from his wife. peared before Justice Shandley at Jeffer

ALLEGED CRUELTY AT SEA.

In the United States Commissioners' Court, before Commissioner Shields, the case of the United States vs. James C. Young was called on. The defendant is captain of the American ship Thomas Dunham, and was yesterday brought up for examination on a charge of ill treating the steward, Joseph Meigs, while on the late voyage from Liverpool to this port The testimony for the prosecution was to the effect that the accused repeatedly, during the voyage, struck and kicked Meigs; that he placed the struck and kicked Meigs; that he placed the muzzle of a loaded revolver close to Meigs' face and threatened to shoot him; that he beat and kicked him so badly on another occasion as to cause him to faint; that Briggs, becoming too all to work, the accused dragged him into the cabin, kicked and beat him, and then knocked his head violently against the cabin door, afterwards placing him in irons and keeping him without food or drink for one day; that on another occasion the accused threw a dish full of macaroni lato Meigs' face and struck him on the shoulder with a saucepan, and on Meigs' calling out for help kicked him in the abdomen several times, causing him great pain, and then put him in irons. The further examination was addigured to Tuesday.